

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

De Guiringaud ends Israel visit

TEL AVIV, April 1 (R). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, who left Paris today, ended his visit to Israel by paying a "courtesy" call on former Prime Minister Golda Meir, Mrs. Meir, 79, remains a powerful figure in the wings of the Israeli political scene although she has withdrawn from active politics. Members of M. de Guiringaud's entourage said he was satisfied with the conversations he has had here with Israeli leaders and with the reception given to him during his two-day visit. He and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told a joint press conference last night that Franco-Israeli relations now were normal. But they made it clear they still disagreed on several key issues concerning the Middle East.

Volume 2, Number 425

AMMAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1977 — RABIE AL THANI 13, 1397

Price: 50 fils

Austria to give aid to Jordanian agriculture, Prince Hassan says in Vienna

VIENNA, April 1 (Agencies). — Austria today promised Jordanian aid in training farmers and raising crops and cattle-breeding in the Jordan River Valley.

The Highness Crown Prince Hassan told a press conference after talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky that Austria would contribute to an international effort to build up agricultural production in the Jordan River Valley.

He also discussed the possibility of a technical fund to help Jordanian farmers, he said.

Princess Hassan also is looking for European countries to start training for oil, natural gas, minerals, he added.

He also agreed, the official Jordan News Agency said, an Austrian delegation would visit Jordan for first-hand knowledge of the fields in which Austria may help. Austria expressed readiness to help Jordan with experts, specialists in agricultural, industrial training.

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He leaves for Amman on Monday after a private visit to Salzburg.

ing Jordanian and other Arab diplomats, the agency said.

In a speech, at a dinner banquet held in the Austrian capital yesterday evening in honour of Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, Chancellor Kreisky lauded the strong Jordanian-Austrian relations which had been further reinforced, he said, by the visit to Austria last year of His Majesty King Hussein.

Addressing the Crown Prince, Chancellor Kreisky said: "Your Highness' visit has been an opportunity to discuss aspects of cooperation between our countries on solid bases and for the benefit of our peoples."

Prince Hassan agreed, in his reply, that there were numerous fields for cooperation between Austria and Jordan and concluded by thanking his Austrian hosts for the warm welcome accorded him and Princess Sarvath in Vienna.

The crown prince, who arrived here yesterday on a three-day official visit, ended talks in Vienna with visits to the headquarters of the United Nations bodies for atomic energy and industrial development.

He leaves for Amman on Monday after a private visit to Salzburg.



WELCOME -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, (right), welcomes Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to their talks in Bonn, Friday, at the start of the second day of President Sadat's visit to West Germany. (AP wirephoto).

Sadat promised West German aid Schmidt: Palestinians must join Geneva talks

BONN, April 1 (R). — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today he believed that the Palestinians must take part in any reconvened Geneva talks on the Middle East.

He was speaking at a press conference after discussing political and economic issues with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The chancellor, saying there were good prospects of a Middle East settlement this year,

said: "I believe the Palestinians must participate in one form or another -- it is up to the preparatory conference to decide in which form."

Diplomatic sources said West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who recently visited Israel, assured President Sadat at separate talks earlier today that the Israelis were just as interested in a Middle East solution as Arab states.

Herr Genscher also stressed that a solution of the conflict depended on the Palestinians recognising Israel's right to exist, the sources said.

The Egyptian president, sitting beside Chancellor Schmidt, said they had discussed West German financial aid to Egypt this year.

The Ministry of Economic Cooperation said later that 250 million marks (about 280 million dollars) in capital aid had been earmarked for Egypt this year, pending parliamentary approval.

In addition Egypt would get 16 million marks (about \$4 million) in technical aid, the statement said.

Questioned about the expansion of communism and Soviet influence in Africa, President Sadat expressed concern about recent events in Zaire and Ethiopia, both with wars on their soil.

"Africa should be left in peace to develop its own way," he said.

Mr. Sadat accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of making Soviet infiltration easier. He added that he wanted the Mediterranean to be "a sea of peace."

He said that Syria, as well as Egypt, needed Western help on the lines of the United States' Marshall Plan aid to Western Europe after World War II.

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Israel, Lebanese right capture new villages, reports rightwing radio station

BEIRUT, April 1 (Agencies). — Israeli-backed rightists were reported by a rightwing radio station to have captured four strategic southern Lebanese villages near the Israeli border today after fierce fighting with forces of Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance.

Rightwing militiamen appeared to be stepping up a protracted offensive aimed at taking control of the entire frontier region.

The rightwing Phalangist radio reported that rightist fighters had taken the villages of Blida, Meiss Al Jabal, Markaba and Deir Al Sirian.

But Palestinian sources denied the report and said it was based on rumours.

The first three of the hamlets reported captured today are dotted along the north-south road running parallel to the barbed-wire fence which forms the Lebanese-Israeli border. Deir Al Sirian is a few kilometres from Beaufort, the ancient Crusader castle still held by leftists and Palestinians.

The whole area is contained in a zone of about 10 kms. between the village of Houla and the town of Bint Jbeil, with most leftist and Palestinian men and equipment concentrated there.

Observers said rightwing forces could now be expected to bottle up Houla and its neighbouring villages in order to besiege Bint Jbeil, the final big leftist stronghold, from all sides.

Its fall would be decisive as nothing would then stand in the way of remaining leftwing and Palestinian secondary positions scattered along the border.

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Scandinavians devalue currency

BRUSSELS, April 1 (R). — Sweden, Norway and Denmark, in a surprise move, tonight devalued their currencies against the other members of the European Joint Float of Snake, an announcement said. Belgian Finance Minister Willy De Clercq told a press conference that a meeting of Snake ministers here had agreed to a 6 per cent devaluation of the Swedish crown and 3 per cent devaluations of the Norwegian and Danish crowns, effective next Monday. The exchange rates of the other Snake currencies -- the German mark, Dutch guilder and Belgian and Luxembourg francs -- remain unchanged, Mr. de Clercq said. The joint Float -- under which members have fixed exchange rates against each other and float as a group against outside currencies -- is a Common Market mechanism.

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Controversy hits Washington over Russia's intentions

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Washington hasn't seen anything like this since the great missile gap controversy 17 years ago.

For several months now, a chaotic debate over whether the Russians are trying to achieve strategic superiority over the United States has raged across the capital city.

The debate has been carried on in speeches and seminars, in the closed circles of intelligence officers and the open forum of the U.S. Senate. It is reaching the rest of the nation through the news media.

What few of the experts emphasize in their zeal to win their arguments is that no one has all the answers. In a field as complex as this one, involving the awesome and untested U.S. and Soviet nuclear striking forces -- there is plenty of room for ambiguity.

A question as seemingly simple as, "Is it the Russians or the Americans -- or both of them -- who fuel the arms race?" provokes widely varying comment from the experts.

But while the intensity of feelings generated by the current debate is high, it is not as intense as the one that erupted with the missile gap controversy of 1959-60, there the similarities end. The new debate involves much more than the simple question of who's ahead in the construction of new missiles.

In the new controversy, there appears to be little doubt as to how many missiles each side possesses, and is building. Thanks to improved intelligence-gathering techniques, including the use of reconnaissance satellites, this kind of question can be answered with reasonable accuracy.

The new controversy is concerned with Soviet intentions more than with Soviet capabilities. Thus, it involves subjective judgments on Soviet history, psychology, and likely future actions.

It requires an assessment of the emphasis the Soviets have placed on civil defense, and it requires complex analyses of the apparently huge share of the Soviet gross national product (GNP) that is devoted to defense.

The seeds of the debate actually go back to 1975, when the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concluded that the Soviets were devoting a much larger portion of their GNP to defense than had been originally estimated.

CIA analysts calculated that instead of 6 to 8 per cent of GNP, as originally estimated, the Soviets were devoting 11 to 13 per cent to defense. The United States spends on defense about 6 per cent of its GNP, which is more than twice that of the Soviet Union.

Not long thereafter, John Collins, a senior defense analyst with the research services of the Library of Congress, did a study showing the Soviets were making gains -- not only in the quantity of their strategic and conventional weapons, but also in the quality.

Four months ago, a group of prominent citizens, generally regarded as "hard-liners" in their attitudes toward the Soviet Union, organized a "Committee on the Present Danger" and sounded their own alarm over what they perceived to be a drive by the Soviets toward strategic dominance.

The debate began to gain wider attention when the retiring Air Force Chief of Intelligence, Maj. Gen. George J. Keegan Jr., came out with a claim that the Russians were not just driving for superiority but had already achieved it, a claim which most experts quickly refuted.

Controversial leaks of information concerning a panel of outside experts who were recommended by the president's foreign intelligence advisory board to take a look at the annual intelligence estimate of Soviet capabilities and intentions indicated that the Soviets were, indeed, striving for superiority -- if they had not already achieved it.

On its way out of office, the Ford administration did little to discourage such reports. An exception was outgoing Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who said he did not believe the Soviet Union was achieving military supremacy.

All this occurred against a background of considerable public disillusionment with the policy of "détente," a policy which had been highly publicized by President Nixon as he fought for his political life in the Watergate affair.

"Détente" had suffered from Soviet actions during the Middle East war of 1973 and in Angola in 1975-76. Many analysts had begun to suspect the worst of the Soviets.

And "hard-liners" in the defense debate began to stress the theme that, while the Russians were probably not crazy enough to launch a nuclear attack, they desired nuclear superiority as a means of exerting political leverage -- possibly with the intent of "blackmailing" Western Europe and engaging in further "Angolas".

"The missile gap debate was much narrower than the one that's going on now," says a veteran defense department analyst. "I think the only thing comparable to this would have been the kind of debate we

had right after the war, when we were putting together a basic strategy for dealing with and competing with the Soviets."

The current debate could mark both a psychological and technological turning point. New American attitudes toward the Soviet Union could be generated affecting relations and arms control agreements for an indefinite period.

Technologically, both the U.S. and Soviet Union are on the verge of launching into the full-scale development of whole "families" of new weapons which will immensely complicate the business of trying to verify who is or is not adhering to an arms agreement.

But President Carter and his new team appear to be reject-

ing what they consider to be alarmist views of Soviet intentions.

Mr. Carter's statements have been disturbing to the "hawks" in the national security establishment. But what has perhaps ruffled their feathers more than anything else has been his appointments in the national security field.

Some of the "hawks" had pressed for the return of former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger to his old Pentagon job. But Mr. Carter appointed instead a more "moderate" figure, Harold Brown.

Mr. Carter's most controversial appointment in this important field, however, has proven to be Paul C. Warnke as chief arms control executive.

European unity still seems a long way off

The Treaty of Rome, signed twenty years ago, on March 25, 1957, by six nations -- France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg -- set up the European Economic Community (EEC) better known as the Common Market. Four years ago the original six became nine with the entry of Britain, Denmark and Ireland. How fares the community as it enters its 21st year?

The Treaty of Rome, like the city of Rome, was not built in a day. Behind its achievement lay centuries of vague longing for European unity, generations of patient propaganda and years of laborious negotiations.

Foremost among the propagandists was a little Frenchman in the brandy business named Jean Monnet, whose philosophy was summed up in the maxim: "Le plus beau métier des hommes, c'est d'unir les hommes" (the best of all tasks for a man is to unite men).

It was Mr. Monnet who planned the first of the supranational European communities, the one launched in 1950 by the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, for the pooling of West Europe's coal and steel production and designed, among other things, to make another war between France and Germany "not only unthinkable but materially impossible".

Six countries -- France, West Germany and Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg -- joined the Schuman pool.

Monnet's next project was a European defence community. It foundered, in 1954, on the adverse vote of the French parliament.

But soon two more communities (one might almost call them "commonmarkets") were conceived. One was Euratom, for the integration of atomic energy production. The other, the European Economic Community, better known as the Common Market. Both were established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

How do things stand today, twenty years later?

The treaty's first objective -- the common market -- has been achieved. Within the community there is free trade in industrial goods and agricultural

produce and free movement for capital and labour, and against the rest of the world, there is a uniform tariff wall.

But the treaty's next objective -- full economic and monetary union, with a common currency for all -- is still only being talked about. The latest plan, put up by the Dutch last summer, has just been killed by the affluent West Germans, who argue that economic union is impossible as long as the economies of the member countries diverge as widely as they now do.

The ultimate objective -- political union: The United States of Europe that Briand called for after the first world war and Churchill after the second -- remains as distant as ever.

Ten years ago the three communities -- coal and steel, Euratom, economic -- were streamlined into one, and four years ago, with the entry of Britain, Denmark and Ireland, the original six became the nine.

Today, with a population of 260 millions, the EEC represents, in the words of Australia's Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, "probably the most technologically advanced, the most sophisticated and the wealthiest grouping of nations the world has ever seen."

The community's own citizens, it should be said, take a less rosy view of it. The most recent opinion poll among them shows that only 55 per cent of those questioned think the community is a good thing, and in Britain and Denmark considerably more people believe things would actually get better if their country got out.

The British people's discontent is explained by one short word CAP: The acronym for the Common Agricultural Policy, whose rules and regulations were largely dictated by de Gaulle for the protection and enrichment of the inefficient French farmers.

For the British consumer, long accustomed to cheap food from abroad, the soaring prices decreed by CAP, the moun-

Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishri

Let's scrap April Fools' Day

Yesterday -- in case nobody's practical joke alerted you to the fact -- was April Fools' Day which is the once-a-year day wherein human beings can be sure no one will frown upon them if they treated each other dishonestly. Not, please note, that people do actually save their other 364-days' worth of dishonesty for this one solitary day, but that their peers and betters alike are not allowed the self-righteous glory of taking them to task if they were dishonest on April 1.

I do not claim to know what was, in days long past, the original intention behind the sanctioning of this one particular day for the suspension of squeamish ethical strictures whereby, by common consent, society allows itself a free expression of human dishonesty. But it seems to me that it must have had something to do with exactly this idea of sanctioning.

Whoever invented April Fools' Day -- and I would suspect him of having been a very pious and a very honest man who, in spite of that, must have had enough humanity left in him to possess some human weakness -- realised that a lifetime of pure honesty in preparation for Judgement Day was just a little bit too much of a burden to bear. He, therefore, searched for a way to ease the burden somewhat, and being well-rooted in the classics -- as all learned men in those bygone ages were -- he recalled what The Philosopher, Aristotle, taught that all tragedy -- as such human life while it prepares for Judgement Day -- needs to have a catharsis -- which is the Greek brand-name for a very effective laxative. In every tragedy, Aristotle said, one must have a point at which the accumulating tension is allowed to be relaxed. Our inventor, thus, hit upon the similar idea of allowing his fellow human beings to take a laxative of sorts on April 1. He authorised them, for the duration of these 24 hours in every one of their earthly years, to express the residue of whatever dishonesty -- purely animal he termed it -- they may still harbour for each other after a whole year of unrelieved honesty. This they could do, he assured them, without fear of retribution -- no divine or otherwise -- and without the need to feel the piercing pangs of a saintly conscience.

For a long while afterwards, this anonymous genius was regarded by humanity -- whether humanity knew who in effect he was or not -- as a liberator and benefactor of mankind. But that was in the not-so-good old days when our ancestors thought, amazingly enough, that dishonesty was something intrinsically bad and, astonishingly enough, that it was something foreign to the human race.

However, as with a lot of other things in our culture, the great leap forward which scientific knowledge has accomplished since those dark days has shown how naive and inaccurate our ancestors were. According to the best of contemporary experts on the subject, dishonesty, far from being bad, is the golden key to success -- and success, as the manuals never tire of teaching us and the advertisements never refrain from persuading us, is the

one truly worthy goal of our lives; not preparation for Judgement Day. The best our learned scholars insist that dishonesty is the rule, not the exception, in natural human behaviour -- which is probably why so many people ever find they have an unsatisfied or to be spectacularly dishonest on April 1.

Proof is that if any man nowadays can up with the idea of setting aside, say, April's Stealing Day -- whereby the police do not lock you up if you steal on that day -- no other -- such a man will most certainly reap what he deserves: Get laughed off, strait into the nearest mental asylum -- not into nearest prison, mind you. Therefore, we can imagine how our ancestors were able to fit in themselves to hold the inventor of April Fools' Day in reverence as they did. In learned age we reserve the high distinction designating "liberators" and "benefactors" only those who are the truly gigantic men -- like the late Sigmund Freud, for instance -- who freed comrades of us from so many our most baffling burdens by showing us so many of our intolerable inadequacies the results of lack of success in resolving or another of our Anal, Oral or Oedipal Complexes -- or of all of these, plus others a hap, put together.

Therefore, the inventor of April Fools' Day was really nobody's fool but his own and that, not only on April 1 of any given year, but for the whole of his useless, unsuccessful life beginning on that unmemorable day should be.

It is manifest, therefore, that we do need to set aside a once-a-year day for ening in that which the greatest of our gr and the best and most up-to-date of our knowledge have unanimously demonstrated by a shadow of a doubt to be our most and most common social inclination. We not need an April Fools' Day to be disho for we have an annual 365 of these. Rather need to set aside one day a year in which allow ourselves to let go upon the rest marking the residue which annually acc lates of that frustrating and burdensome plex of wanting to be against all logic a defiance of all practical purpose, honest, could call this laxative: April's Honest D

Just look what you get -- by return of if you simply send the coupon NOW, W OUT DELAY, with your life subscription April's Honest Day: Freedom for one WH day EVERY year from the worry that wife is up to something behind your that your colleague at work is after you that it was an invisible ghost who sm your prize China vase; that your grocer tampered with the scales; that the Chan brand you've ordered is donkey's meat; your bosom friend is pulling a fast one you; that the taxi driver is over-charging that your boss wants to fire you; that anyone says when a small guy you are actually mean they think you are crooked; MANY other goodies all yours, with NO obligation, if you simply send the co NOW, WITHOUT DELAY, with your life subscription to April's Honest Day.

Where praise is due

The ceremony in Aqaba today to inaugurate the new floating dock will be widely trumpeted in the local press as a great achievement for Jordan. It is, in the sense that it is more testament to the increasing economic activity in the country that requires additional infrastructural facilities. But in another sense, the floating dock is testament to Jordan's vast dependence on foreign sources of aid. The dock was made, brought in and installed by the Japanese, and paid for by loans and grants. The pattern is the normal one for Jordan. The success of the nation's planners is that Jordan maintains the confidence of enough foreign states and private investors to be able to get the loans and grants it requires.

But we think it is a little bit missing the mark to dwell on the beautiful floating dock, when the real achievement has been in the effort of the past year to clear up the mess at Aqaba port. In fact, the port is now uncongested, and surcharges on ships that dock there have been removed because there is no more waiting time. A few days ago, three ships were waiting to dock, and they only had to wait because they had not informed the port management ahead of time of their cargoes. Had they done so, they could have docked immediately.

The success of the new team that now runs Aqaba port, under the eye of Director-General Ahmed Fawzi Abu Nuwar, is what Jordan should be proud of. The increase in the port's efficiency has been dramatic. The parallel development of note is that the port is now being run largely by Jordanians. The technical aid of the West German staff that has been involved with the port has surely been of real value at a critical time in the port's (and the country's) development. But the encouraging thing now is that Jordanians have taken over the day-to-day operations of the port, and they are maintaining the new efficiency of the place. These people are demonstrating the kinds of skills that Jordan requires. They identified problems and bottlenecks and moved quickly to overcome them. They have not required vast amounts of money, but rather have produced results by employing their labour more efficiently and introducing new systems and administrative procedures geared to the productivity that all developing nations require. In short, they got the job done, and they should be on top of the list when it comes time to handing out praise.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two Jordanian dailies commented in their Friday editorials on the speech His Majesty King Hussein delivered at graduation ceremony at the Royal Police Academy here Thursday, in which he warned that international political circumstances in which the Middle East is now passing are extremely delicate and sensitive and require the utmost vigilance and courage, face... particular, to against it.

AL RA'I, under the heading "The conspiracy" said that the delicate international situation imposes a balance between our role as opponents to the solutions aiming at "dissolving the Palestinian problem" and that of the enemy forces which are trying to bring about the "dissolution".

As a party rejecting the idea of a Palestinian homeland, Israel is in no position at present to carry out directly the instrumentation of the solution, the paper added. It acts through its "friends" in Washington and tries to implement its own peace plans for the region by having them adopted by the U.S. and letting them appear as if they are American plans.

No doubt, the paper said, the enemy is well aware of the relationship between the leaders and people of this country and are familiar with the nature of Jordan's role in the framework of Arab solidarity. We expect the enemy conspiracies to become more intense, the paper added, as our role as defenders of the Arab cause becomes more powerful.

As we have successfully faced enemy conspiracies in the past, so will we be ready and capable to oppose them again, now and in the future, whatever their magnitude. We will do so guided by Jordan's courageous and wise leadership. The awareness of the real facts of the situation and with support

of Arab solidarity, the paper concluded.

AL SHA'B, which also discussed His Majesty's warnings, said that he outlined an historical fact that enemy conspiracies against this country have never stopped since the moment Jordan came into existence. These conspiracies have helped to polish the country's will to accept challenges and confrontations.

The Jordanian state was originally established against the Zionist forces.

We are sure of Jordan's inevitable victory as it is based on this country's belief and determination to provide security and stability in all fields under Jordan's wise leadership.

With the awareness of its people and the courage of its leadership, Jordan will remain an Arab bastion against which conspiracies will always break, the paper concluded.

These facts have obliged Jordan to face foreign challenges and conspiracies not only to defend its own existence but also to defend the Arab nation; its existence and future. Jordan has accepted its fate and shouldered its responsibilities having as its only weapon, faith in itself and the inevitability of Arab victory.

We are sure of Jordan's inevitable victory as it is based on this country's belief and determination to provide security and stability in all fields under Jordan's wise leadership.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	9:20 Reportage
6:00 Quran	Channel 6
6:05 Children's programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 English by television	7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Get some in
Channel 3	9:10 Saturday variety show
7:30 Family programme	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Movie of the week

RADIO JORDAN

(On 896 KHZ)	14:10 Radio magazine
7:40 Morning melodies	14:20 Good mood vibrations
7:50 News	15:00 Concert hour
7:55 News reports	15:00 Old favourites
8:00 Sign off	15:30 Easy listening
10:00 Listeners choice	17:00 Jordan weekly
11:00 My idea of music	17:30 Pop session
11:30 Catch the words	18:00 News summary
11:45 Arab scientists	18:15 15 weekly
12:00 Pop session	18:15 Music
13:00 News summary	18:30 Varieties
13:05 Pop session	18:30 News
14:00 News	18:10 Music

EMERGENCIES

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Amman:	Palatine (26216)
Amr Moussa Abdallah (75555)	Khifra (44139)
Said Abdul Kader Rashid (75500)	Irbid:
Irbid:	Al Razi
Mohammad Al Shar' (3670)	Taxis:
Met'eb Khalaf (3685)	Nasr (44433)
Gazi Roussan (32786)	Taqi (28242)
Pharmacies:	Jerusalem (36655)
Amman:	Abraham (58611)
Khoul (25290)	

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	8:00 Amman Beirut
7:50 Cairo (CA)	8:00 Tref, Abadan, Jeddah, Riyadh, Jeddah (SD)
8:20 Dubai (Afhalla)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:25 Muscat, Doha	8:45 Cairo (CA)
8:25 Kuwait, Dubai	8:55 Rome (Afhalla)
8:45 Tehran	10:30 Cairo
8:50 Amman	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
10:30 Beirut	12:00 London
11:35 Riyadh, Dhahran (SD)	12:30 Rome, Paris
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
12:05 Rawalpindi (BA)	13:15 London (BA)
16:45 Cairo	13:15 Jeddah (SD)
18:40 Beirut (MEA)	13:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:00 London (BA)	21:05 Bahrain (BA)

BEC RADIO

Departures:	6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)
05:00 News; Press Review	13:00 News; Commentary
05:15 Gettarbox	13:15 Business and Industry
05:30 Grand National preview	13:20 A City and its Music
05:45 The World Today	14:00 News
06:00 News; Press Review	14:05 Saturday Special
06:30 Bob Holmes Requests	14:10 Radio Newsweek
07:00 News	15:15 Saturday Special
07:15 From the Weeklies	16:00 News; Commentary
07:20 Grand National preview	16:05 Saturday Special
07:45 Letter from London	17:00 World News
07:55 A Musical Dictionary	17:05 Terry Wogan's LP Show-cases
08:00 News; Reflections	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:30 Doritay Pope	18:00 News
08:45 News; Press Review	18:15 Radio Newsweek
09:15 The World Today	18:20 Theatre of the Air
09:30 Financial News	19:20 Doritay Pope
09:45 Come to the Opera	20:00 News; Commentary
10:15 Scotland 77	20:05 Business and Industry
10:30 Matthew on Music	20:30 Just a Minute
11:00 Europe	21:00 The Energy of God
11:15 Europe	21:15 Command Performance
11:30 The Toff on the Farm	21:40 Books and Writers
12:00 Radio Newsweek	22:00 Music Now
12:15 Brains of Britain	22:45 The Week in Wales
12:45 Sports Round-up	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:30 Country Music
03:00 The Breakfast Show	19:00 News and Topics on the hour and 28 min.
06:30 after each hour.	19:15 Letters from Listeners
17:00 News	19:30 New York, New London
17:15 This Week	20:00 Special English
17:30 Press Conference USA	Words and the
18:00 Special English, News/ Words and the	20:15 Music USA (Ja
Stories, News Summa-	21:00 News

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (government)	Tel. 2811
Civil defence force	2808
Fire headquarters	2808
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	3636
Municipal water services (emergency)	3711
Police headquarters	3614
Najfeh, roving patrol rescue police, English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	2111

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 4138
British Council	3612
French Cultural Centre	3708
Gosling Institute	4288
Soviet Cultural Centre	4038
Amman Municipal Library	3611

مركز الصحافة



Nayef Abdullah of the University of Jordan Hospital delivers lecture at the first medical conference of the Society of Internal Medicine at the Professional Association Building Friday. Lectures and discussion on cardio-vascular diseases, neurology, gastroenterology and endocrinology took place. (JNA photo).

Awqaf minister: Zionist enemy destroys Islam

AMMAN, (R). — Minister of Awqaf Kamel Al Sharif Friday led on world powers and organisations to rally to the liberation of the Arabs on the Israeli-occupied territories.

NOV. '76 EXPORTS TO ITALY JUMP 15%; IMPORTS 150%

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Italy in November 1976 jumped by 15.3 per cent compared with the same month in 1975, whereas her imports in Italy over the same period jumped by 150 per cent. Figures released by the Department of Statistics indicated that Jordan's exports to Italy amounted to JD 58,000 against \$5,000 in November 1975. Exports from Italy totalled JD 33,000 against JD 820,000 in November 1975. Main exports were raw phosphate and imports electrical equipment, ready-made clothing and cotton fabrics, cars and spare parts, medicine, oil and mineral oil.

Addressing Friday prayers in Amman's main mosque, he also called on the Moslem states "to rush to the salvation of Jerusalem."

He said: "The Zionist enemy is seeking to destroy the (Islamic) faith by spreading permissiveness, distorting the Holy Quran and tampering with school curricula."

"They also seek to destroy Islamic symbols in the occupied territories. That is why they burnt the Aqsa Mosque, seized Al Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron, destroyed Islamic quarters in Jerusalem, built settlements on Arab territories and flouted human rights," he added.

He said Jordan will continue to support the Arabs on the occupied territory, who stood up against "Zionist occupation in their efforts to liberate their holy places and obtain their legitimate rights."

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BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

The next meeting will be at 10 a.m. on Wednesday April 6 at the British Embassy Club. There will be an informal discussion on local customs. Children, new members, and Commonwealth ladies welcome.

Majali leaves for Islamic education meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Education Abdul Salam Majali left here Friday for Mecca at the head of a Jordanian delegation to attend the first international conference on Islamic education in universities. Another delegation representing the University of Jordan headed by President Dr. Isma' Al Farhan, also left for Mecca. The nine-day conference will be attended by 40 Arab and Islamic states.

NATIONAL BOOK WEEK STARTS

AMMAN (JNA). — National Book Week is being observed as from Saturday. On this occasion, Minister of Culture and Youth Shariq Fawaz Shant stated that one of his ministry's objectives is to establish a national library with branches all over the country. He also announced that the rules for state awards for Jordanian writers and artists had been approved.

CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE DUE OUT SOON

Jordan's first children's illustrated magazine, "Samer", will be issued in the first week of April. The periodical aims to improve the child's talents and psychological, social, educational and physical potential. Illustrated columns of a lighter nature will beef up the magazine.

AGRICULTURE STUDY STARTS

AMMAN (JNA). — An agricultural field team from the Department of Statistics Saturday started collecting statistical data connected with planted areas in the present agricultural season. Grain, cereal, vegetable and fruit tree production in the Irbid, Karak and Ma'an governorates will come under study.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	571.0	577.0
U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
German mark	139.0	139.4
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	130.6	131.0
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Saudi riyal	93.7	94.0
Lebanese pound	109.3	109.6
Syrian pound	81.7	82.0
Iraqi dinar	943.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,147.0	1,155.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	470.0
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UAE dirham	94.9	95.5

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— Jabel Amman: Tel. No. 42792 — Prince Mohammed Street — Jordan Insurance Bldg. — Third Circle.
— Jabel Loubdah: Tel. No. 32387 — Near Ministry of Reconstruction — Subei Khoury Bldg.
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Women find a developing role in Jordan's work force-II

This is the third part of a three part series on the role of women in Jordan's economy. It is taken from a research paper presented last year at the symposium on manpower development in Amman. This part deals with the cost and effect of women working in the society.

Women's work: Cost vs. Returns

The economics of women's participation in the labour force lie within the subject of investment in human capital. Perhaps the most important element in this field is the economics of discrimination between individuals on the basis of sex. In Jordan there is no discrimination against women in wages, as is the case in some advanced, industrialised countries. But discrimination is apparent in granting women job opportunities.

The reasons for this discrimination go back to two basic elements. Firstly, the decision regarding woman's work is still left to the family. They adopt the decision to allow female members of the family to work, depending on the family's economic standard and social attitudes. Secondly, the economic development in Jordan -- rapid as it might be -- has not come up to the point where it would be easy for a woman to decide whether to work or not. Jordan still lacks the supporting services usually accorded working women in other countries.

These two reasons are possibly interrelated. If women were to participate, alongside men, in work, we should influence the family's decisions allowing women to work. A woman's work in the home continues to be basic and necessary and consumes a long period of her time. Therefore, supporting services must be introduced so that women can minimise the time allocated to the accomplishment of their house chores, thus finding enough time for work outside the home. The provision of these supporting services would affect the family's decision to allow women to work.

The emergence of women as active members in the labour market has two significant advantages in the field of development. In the first place, women are an important factor in the unutilised elements of production. Therefore, encouraging women to work would raise Jordan to a better point along the national production function. Secondly, an increase in the number of workers, through women participation, would elevate the production function as a whole to a higher level. This, indeed, is the essence of development, summarised in the re-employment of the factors of production in a better fashion and the elevation of the entire production process to higher levels. Since the employment of women is in harmony with the general objective of development, it must be encouraged and supported.

In order to emphasise the expected benefits drawn from women's work, let us imagine that Jordan's economy is composed of two diverse sectors or that it suffers from duality at the level of the labour force. The first sector is that of men who go out to work. The second sector is that of women who stay at home to perform their chores. We cannot claim that women staying at home do not perform any work; they do and it takes most of their working hours. But, if we introduce some improved technological services to women's domestic work, many females would suffer from disguised unemployment. Therefore, these women could be withdrawn from household work and transferred to fields of men's work where they could participate in development.

In spite of the fact that the returns from women's participation in work are apparent, measurement of such contribution is very difficult, for women's engagement in work has economic gains, some of which can be obtained in the short run while others can only be obtained in the long

run. All, however, defy measurement. But, women's participation does not, at the beginning, mean only a return; it also implies a social cost. Since Jordanian planners want to divert the decision to allow women to work from the family to the general public, they must evaluate the cost of such a decision, especially insofar as the supporting services are concerned.

The most important services required for enabling women to go out and work are:

Nurseries

The birth rate in Jordan is one of the highest in the world -- 4.8 per cent. This rate tends to concentrate the majority of the population in the under fifteen age group -- around 50 per cent. And, since most girls get married young, women of the productive work age are burdened with raising their children. Assuming that the family size in Jordan is 6 persons, the number of children per family is four. Assuming further that two of those children are in the nursery age group, it would be apparent that the need exists for more nurseries and kindergartens where children can be cared for during the mother absence at work.

Ministry of education figures indicate that the number of children in nurseries and kindergartens in the 1974-1975 scholastic year was 15,107 while the number of schools was around 160 -- an average of 95 children per school. In 1973-1974, the number of children in nurseries and kindergartens was about 14,261, while the number of specialised nurseries or kindergartens was only 51. The rest were incorporated in elementary schools which included nurseries and kindergartens. The Ministry of education decided to separate nurseries and kindergartens from elementary schools and the number rose from 51 to 61.

Comparing the number of children enrolled in nurseries and kindergartens to those in the nurseries age, one finds that the ratio is indeed very low. In 1974, the department of statistics estimated the number of four-year-olds or younger at 390,404. Those who were 5 years old or younger numbered around 452,867. Therefore, only 3 per cent of those children who were 5 years old or younger were enrolled in nurseries or kindergartens.

From the foregoing discussion, it is deduced that an increase in women's participation in the labour force necessitates the provision of a larger number of nurseries and the improvement of their standards, some of them being in a bad situation in terms of their health conditions, educationally and in their preparations. Perhaps the other problem to be dealt with is the concentration of most of the nurseries in the city of Amman which means that the distribution of nurseries should be reviewed to incorporate the other cities and villages in the kingdom in which women are expected to start working outside the house.

Training

The fields in which women can contribute to work are varied and wide. But the circumstances of the Jordanian society dictate that women participate only in those jobs which are approved by society -- indeed, these are the jobs in which Jordan suffers from a labour shortage. Specifically, nursing, secretarial positions, typing and sewing are examples. The prevailing conditions -- expected to persist for a long period of time -- dictate increased demand for these services. But such services do not come without training. It is only fair to say that Jordan provides training facilities to those women who are interested in these occupations, and there is no need for more since most of them -- with the exception of nursing -- are available in the private sector.

But, women's work in some industrial fields needs training, since women can perform some non-exhausting tasks -- such as packing -- in the industrial sector; on-the-job training is a method that can be used in this respect. Therefore, it seems that the cost of training in itself will be low compared to the expected benefits.

Durable consumption goods

These commodities facilitate women in going out to work and decrease the time and effort expended in performing household chores. It is noted that demand for these goods depends upon income level and cultural factors. Demand for these commodities is not dependent upon whether women work or not. In the cities, such articles -- as a result of prevailing consumption patterns -- have become essential rather than luxury items.

One also observes that women's participation in the labour force is very limited and has expanded only negligibly in recent years. In comparison, however, demand for durable consumption items has tremendously increased. To demonstrate this point, Table I shows reports of these articles during the four years from 1972 to 1975.

The figures reveal that demand for these articles is rapidly increasing. Therefore, even if women go out to work, demand for durable consumption articles will not imply large extra cost.

Wages and Taxes

If women are to go out to work, they must be tempted to do so by lucrative wages. We notice, for example, that the average income of the working woman is slightly less than that of a working man. Therefore, there is no discrimination here. But the difference between the two sexes is that men have to go out to work while women have to weigh the cost of their work against its returns.

Some of the cost of women's participation in work is closely related to valid economic laws, especially those concerning taxation on income.

Regulation governing taxation on income apply to both a working man and his wife, and, since income tax is progressive, a woman's income would raise the taxable family income into a higher bracket. In addition, a man loses a tax exemption by not supporting his wife. As a government employee, he also forfeits the "wife allowance" allotted to him in income tax regulations. Therefore, these taxes must be lowered so that the return from women's work will be greater and more encouraging for her to go out to work.

(Editor's note: during the

closing session of the symposium, the minister of finance disputed some of these claims. Interestingly, he maintained that the underlying nature of these measures imply tax discrimination against the husband of a working woman.)

The emergence of women to work will not be drastically sudden. It is slowed down by many social and traditional obstacles. Hence, the cost of such emergence will not be great, but rather divided into small doses or installments which can be easily absorbed. It is also noted that the rate of urbanisation in Jordan is making big strides forward. Therefore, any cost resulting from supporting services to women's work will necessarily have to be expended whether women go out to work or not. What is required is the expedient provision of these services.

Therefore, the preliminary comparative study of cost and social return resulting from women's work indicates that the benefits are far greater than the cost and that the decision in itself is reasonable and enjoys evident economic feasibility. Even if some cost is incurred in the short run, it would be short-sighted to accept this cost as the criterion in adopting the decision to encourage women to work, since the expected benefits on the long-run are so marked that they would not be shaken by incidental cost.

Some of the most significant long term advantages of increased women participation in

work are: First, the enhancement of the process of urbanisation, since work provides women with knowledge and experience which make them more flexible in understanding the conditions surrounding them and more able to apply newer production and education techniques in their home and place of work. Second, and the more important advantage pertains to the observed correlation between the ratio of working women and the rate of birth. As mentioned earlier Jordan suffers from a high birth rate; this results in a high dependency ratio and a drop in the percentage participation of women in the labour force. Conversely, wider participation on the part of women in the labour force may result in a lower birth rate. As a consequence, the level of consumption will drop.

Results

The problem facing Jordan is no more that of unemployment it is rather the provision of trained labour, including at times manual workers. Therefore, Jordan experiencing the current stage of growth, is called upon to provide skilled workers in the various fields of specialisation so that the country's goals are achieved. What is required is not only an increase in the supply of jobs, but in the diverse distribution of this supply to encompass the various specialisations and the various districts, in a bid to enhance the implementation of projects included in the Five-Year Development Plan.

The labour crisis in Jordan results mainly from an increase in the demand for workers outside Jordan, especially in the Arab oil countries. It is further observed that the drain of workers is concentrated in men and that this drain will further continue as long as the Arab labour importing countries undertake the implementation of extensive development projects.

The current conditions in the labour market cause some strangulations inside Jordan which, in some sectors, are almost chronic. Hence, the significance of woman's participation in the labour force, is evident.

A look at the labour market in Jordan reveals low percentage of participation in the labour force -- 20 per cent. For women it is even lower -- 3.8 per cent.

Some dynamic changes have taken place as a result of increased women participation in the labour force; the percentage of married women in the labour force is noticeably increasing; the greatest contribution by women lies in the 20-29 age group. There exists a concentration in the geographic and occupational distribution of working women. It is observed that the majority of working women are in the Amman governorate -- the capital itself, to be precise. On the other hand, most of the economic activity of working women is limited to the traditional fields of services and administration, especially education.

From indications and preliminary

observation, no discrimination exists in wages and rises between men and women. However, it can be said some discrimination exists far as promotion and employment opportunities are concerned.

The ratio of women's participation in the labour force tends greatly upon the size and of supporting services which must be provided to women to coordinate duties at home and their outside. In reviewing these ratios, it is observed that there is a great inadequacy in nurseries and kindergartens, day centres for children and theriother and childminder centres. The problem becoming greater as the high birth rate and increasing number of child this exerts greater pressure on these services.

The study reveals that there is no strong correlation between the demand on durable consumption goods and increased participation by women in the labour force. This lies that the demand on these articles is there and is increasing as a result of urbanisation. Even if the ratio women's participation in labour force does not increase the demand on such commodities will continue to rise. Women's participation in labour force has long benefits, such as a decrease in the birth rate with the attendant drop in the dependency ratio as well as a certain rise in the economically active population.

Millions practise Transcendental Meditation twice a day

Each day before breakfast and again before dinner about a million individuals of all ages and walks of life sit in a comfortable chair and close their eyes. Effortlessly they settle into deeper and deeper states of relaxation while their minds remain alert with enjoyment. They are astronauts, senators, high ranking officers, Wall Street brokers, football players, actors, dancers, scientists, artists, businessmen, professors, doctors, teachers, housewives, students and children.

They are all practitioners of Transcendental Meditation. What are they exactly doing and why?

Here in Amman, the Jordan Times has met a young teacher of Transcendental Meditation, Yussif Ghandour (26 years old) who talked about this technique for release of stress. He has arrived recently from Switzerland after attending a 6 months course at Maharishi European Research University.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN TIMES: Is Transcendental Meditation a religion?
YUSSIF GHANDOUR: It is neither a religion nor a philosophy, nor a way of life. Transcendental Meditation (T.M.) is a natural technique for reducing stress and expanding conscious awareness.

J.T.: When did T.M. start?
Y.G.: It has been in the East for thousands of years, but it was introduced into the West in 1959 by an Indian teacher, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

J.T.: What does "transcendental" mean exactly?
Y.G.: The term "transcendental" means going beyond. This term indicates that T.M. spontaneously takes its practice.



Yussif Ghandour: A young teacher of T.M.

tioners beyond the familiar level of their wakeful experience to a state of profound rest coupled with heightened alertness.

J.T.: How does one achieve this state?

Y.G.: The technique for achieving this state is effortless. T.M. can be learned in a few hours and is then practiced for only fifteen to twenty minutes each morning and evening. The technique is a specific method of allowing the activity of the mind to settle down while one sits comfortably with his eyes closed. This mental process automatically triggers a physiological response conducive to both deep rest and increased wakefulness.

J.T.: Does practicing T.M. require a special setting or unusual postures?

Y.G.: Because learning to meditate does not involve cultivating a new skill but instead simply allowing an innate ability of the nervous system to unfold, it requires no particular attitude, preparatory ritual, special setting or unusual postures. Though the technique is currently practiced at home, it may be done in any place where a person can sit comfortably without being disturbed. Many busy individuals meditate on planes, trains, buses or in waiting rooms.

Effortless disengagement

J.T.: What happens during Transcendental Meditation?

Y.G.: A person allows his mind to experience a relaxed and enjoyable state which draws his attention inward. He experiences a state in which the mind becomes very quiet, but extraordinarily alert. Though sense impressions, feelings or thoughts may be present during T.M., meditators report brief or sometimes extended periods of "blank awareness", being awake inside with nothing going on, not being asleep, but not being aware of anything in particular. People's wakeful attention is generally engaged by the objects of their experience. Our daily experience is made up of an unending cascade of thoughts, emotions, sensations and perceptions. T.M. creates an opportunity for two brief daily periods of effortless disengagement from these continuous impressions. When a meditator allows his attention to shift inward, he experiences quiet levels of the mind in which he becomes increasingly aware of the unbounded nature of his awareness in the absence of objects. This state is termed pure awareness.

J.T.: Can't one experience this unusual state without meditation?

Y.G.: Though the experience has not been widely familiar, it is neither difficult nor unusual. Persons learning T.M. and getting sense of the experience often remark: "Oh yes, I've been there before", or "that happened to me several times when I was a child". Even if the experience is not explicitly remembered, it is still deeply familiar because it consists of nothing more than an intimate glimpse at the innermost aspect of the self.

Physical improvements

J.T.: If this experience is in fact natural and universal why does a person need a special technique to experience it?



Maharishi Mahesh Yogi: He introduced T.M. to the West.

Y.G.: As the eyes need a mirror to perceive themselves, so the mind needs a method of becoming aware of its innermost nature. Yet even in the absence of such a technique, we can find in history cases of individuals who have experienced pure awareness, their description of these experiences -- often in mystical, poetic or philosophical language -- stand among the achievements of mankind.

The significance and value of T.M. is not in producing a new experience, but rather in providing a universally effective and systematic means of experiencing pure awareness twice a day. Through practice of T.M. pure awareness ceases to be a vicarious idea, a distant memory or an occasional peak experience. Instead, it becomes a consistent element in the ongoing process of life.

J.T.: Does one practice T.M. for the fun of experiencing pure awareness?

Y.G.: Despite the inherently fascinating nature of the experience of pure awareness, people do not necessarily practice T.M. for pleasure or self knowledge but for significant improvements in the quality of their lives. The regular experience of pure awareness has pronounced positive effects of physical health and psychological well being.

Researchers have reported that the regular practice of the technique improves learning ability, perceptual and motor performance and reaction time. Other researchers have noted improved psychological health, improved ability to recover from stress and improved perceptual acuity. Management scientists have reported that T.M. increases productivity and job satisfaction. Doctors have reported that T.M. reduces high blood pressure, improves asthmatic conditions and is useful in treating the mentally ill.

Mind as ocean

J.T.: How does T.M. work?
Y.G.: To explain how T.M. works, it is helpful to begin with an analogy. Maharishi describes the mind as similar to an ocean with wave activity on its surface but profound

sound quality. Matras are specially selected for each individual who receives instructions in T.M.

J.T.: How do you select "matras"?

Y.G.: The selection of correct "matras" for each individual is of critical importance. The teachers of T.M. rely on ancient tradition. This tradition provides a systematic procedure for selecting the suitable sound for use in by particular individuals. Using T.M. consists not on learning the right matras also how to use it. To insure correctness in aspect, it must be taught qualitatively. The technique cannot be learned secondarily from a book or from an imitator.

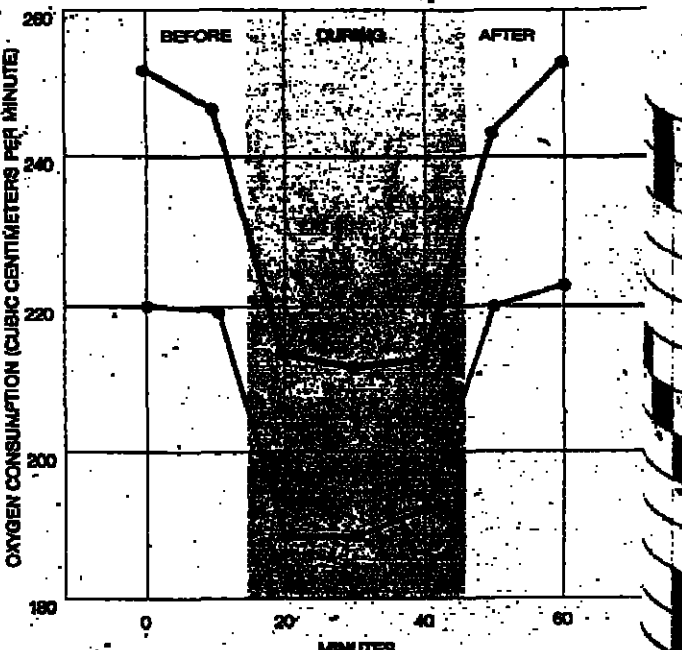
From the first meditation

J.T.: How does T.M. differ from other meditation techniques?

Y.G.: Aside from T.M. are two principal types of meditation: contemplation and concentration. Contemplation involves directing the attention to dwell internal or external object experience. Contemplation is therefore confined to surface level of the mind is not quiet mental activity does it foster deep bodily

In concentration, on the other hand, one attempts to transform the quality of experience by direct control. The technique of concentration, most often, involves voluntary focusing on a particular object of experience such as a physical object, candle flame, a sensation, the feeling of bliss, a solvable philosophical problem like a Zen Koan, or a generalized state like the sense of all thought. By attempting to hold attention on a particular object, concentration interrupts the continuous flow of attention.

Scientific research reports that in the long run concentration may produce some beneficial effects. The physical of advanced practitioners of yoga and Zen concentration has shown similarities to physiology of practitioners of T.M. But there is an important difference. The results from Zen monks and yogis show clearly only after fifteen to twenty five years of practice whereas the results of T.M. immediate, beginning from first meditation.



The effect of meditation on oxygen consumption

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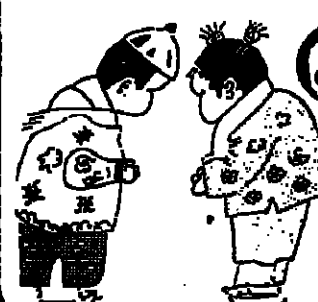
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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.—I have often seen the term "correcting the count" in your column. I have no idea what that means. Could you explain?—R.C. Davis, White Plains, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—"Often" is perhaps something of an overstatement as far as our column is concerned. The term refers to squeeze play, and except for problem hands in the "Q&A" column, we seldom use hands which depend on a squeeze.

For a simple squeeze to operate, certain conditions must exist. First, declarer must be able to take within one trick of his contract. For example, suppose the contract is six spades. To set a simple squeeze in motion, declarer must be able to win eleven tricks. Also, the number of losers when the squeeze position is reached must be reduced to one. The process of losing a trick (or tricks) to reach the desired position is called "rectifying (or correcting) the count." Perhaps it is best explained by using diagrams:

a) ♠ K
♥ A J
♦ —
♣ —

♠ x x
♥ x x
♦ —
♣ —

b) ♠ K x
♥ A J
♦ —
♣ —

♠ x x
♥ x x
♦ —
♣ —

Diagram a) is a classic simple squeeze position. South leads his remaining diamond and West is squeezed in the major suits. North discards whichever suit West retains and scores the last two tricks.

Diagram b) is similar to a), except that we have added an extra card to each hand—a loser. Now the squeeze won't operate, for when South cashes his diamond West has a surplus card; the low spade, to discard. To bring about the squeeze position, South would have had to concede a spade trick earlier in the play, and then reduce the hand to position a).

Q.—How would you play six spades on this hand?

♠ A Q 6
♥ 5 2
♦ A K 8 7 6
♣ A 9 5

♠ J 7 2
♥ Q 10 4 3
♦ J 2
♣ 10 8 4 2

♠ K
♥ 8 7 6
♦ Q 10 9 3
♣ K Q J 7 3

♠ 10 9 8 5 4 3
♥ A K J 9
♦ 5 4
♣ 6

West leads the two of clubs—A. Martin, Columbia, S. C.

A.—You have received an awkward lead, and the odds are that you will go down by taking the trump finesse. However, it is not

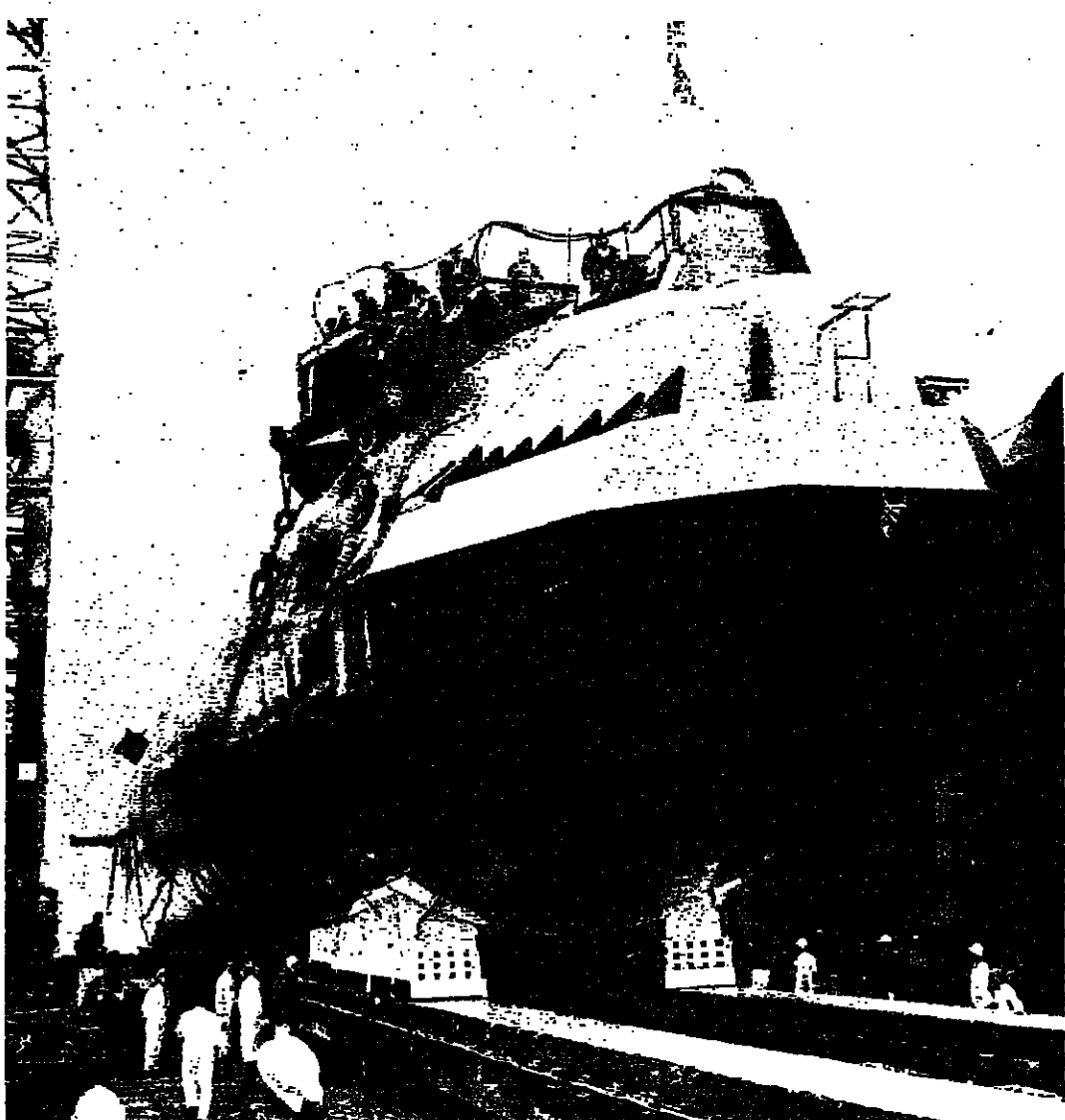
far-fetched to cash the trump ace in the hope of dropping a singleton honor—either the jack or the king. If you were prescient enough to do that, you drop the king and can now scrape home in a number of ways.

After winning the two black aces, it is safest to cash king of diamonds and ruff a club. Now lead a diamond toward the ace, and when West follows, you are almost home.

Win the high diamond in dummy, cash the ace-king of hearts and ruff a heart with the six-spot. Return to your hand with a club ruff and ruff your last heart with the queen. This sets up

West's jack, but your last three cards are the 10-9-8 of trumps, and the defenders can do no more than score their trump trick.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



BRITAIN LAUNCHES TENTH CAPITAL SHIP... HMS *Sceptre*, the tenth nuclear-powered fleet submarine for the royal navy, is launched at the Barrow-in-Furness shipyards in north-west England. She is of the new Swiftsure-class, which have greater submerged speeds and deeper diving capabilities than the previous Valiant-class.

A Swiftsure, HMS *Sovereign*, has been in the news recently, when she successfully surfaced through the ice at the North Pole, during a week Arctic patrol. The Swiftsures have a submerged displacement of 4,500 tons and a speed in excess of 25 knots. Their armament is the highly advanced Tigerfish Mark 24 wire-guided acoustic homing torpedo, a fast long-range weapon which can be used against both submarines and surface vessels. With their sophisticated weapons and almost unlimited endurance, these capital ships make powerful additions to Britain's major maritime contribution to the Western Alliance.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: New arrangements in career matters makes it possible to do a better job at your regular routines. Let others know of your talents and special aptitudes. Think logically.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find a better system for handling obligations you have assumed and be more successful. Take no chances where credit is concerned.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take the treatments that will improve your appearance. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials. Use care in motion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Improve conditions at home so that they are more to your liking. Contact close friends and make plans for the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Have talks with associates before you start work you have scheduled for today. Take no chances with your reputation.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Look about for the ideal way to handle an important monetary matter. Show more devotion to mate and get excellent response.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Improve your appearance and then go out socially and make a good impression on others. Stay within your budget.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make the changes that will bring more order and harmony into your life. The evening can be very romantic with your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try a new attitude where a long-time friend is concerned and get better results in the future. Evening is fine for sociability.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your surroundings and make improvements. It is best to spend the evening at home and be safe.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Progress now is best achieved by making necessary changes and working in a methodical manner. Guard your reputation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure to keep any promises you have made to others. Strive for increased happiness. Relax at home tonight.

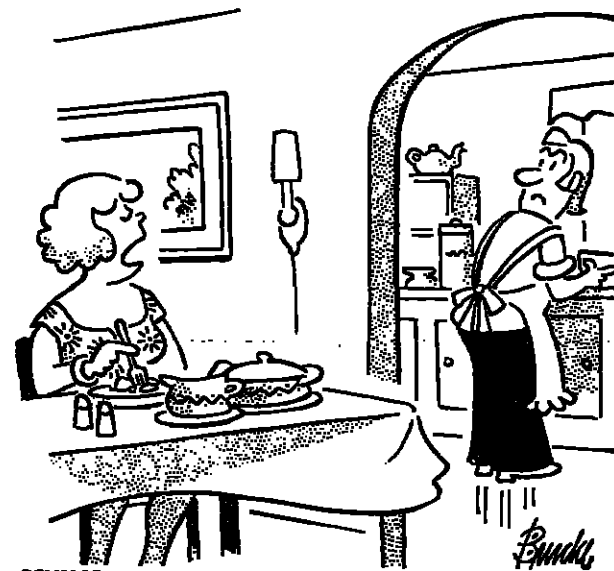
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Come to a better understanding with one who has opposed you in the past. Show that you have wisdom.

GRAFFITI



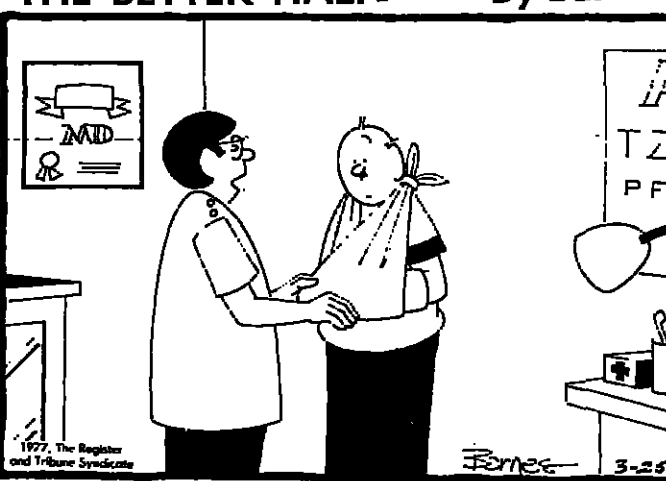
...HALLO!
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
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THE JORDAN TIMES...

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



DENMARK
Erik Bencke

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"At your age, Mr. Parker, I'd suggest you switch your recreational activities from a skateboard to a checker board."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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DAKKE

NOBEEG

RYLURF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here:

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGLOW BASIN SMILE TIMING

Answer: She was perfectly charming—and occasionally lucky—"WIN-SOME"

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

ANZIO

Cast: Robert Mitchum, Peter Falk, Arthur Kennedy.

The battle of Anzio when the Allied troops smash through the Caesar Line in a costly offensive and liberate Rome.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ROSS	27. Particulars	PROB	CROSS
Pewter coin	28. Blushing	CREDIT	HABIT
German composer	30. Noah's first son	ROT	AMOLE
Cartoonist	32. Sniff	ALLES	LACE
Chew	34. Hence	VIXEN	TEMPTS
Maori fern	35. Handle	EXTRAS	SIREN
rootstock	37. Hazardous	ATON	LIRA
Solely	39. Parble	ALA	IDOL
Record	41. Leash	NECEV	NEGATE
Etna has one	44. Esters	INURE	ENATE
Declares	46. Turkish	LEEDS	SORE
Miss Fitzgerald	47. government		
Becomes	48. Energetic person		
oxidized	49. Cribble		
Blackish snapper	50. Elongity		
White	51. Strays		
	52. Thrice: prefix		

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

53. Upshot

1. Football formations

2. Declaim

3. Out of roses

4. Halls

5. Burma chief

6. Twitching

7. Anthracite and bitumen

8. Horn

9. Gladdens

10. Light unit

11. Reticule

12. Anent

13. Withstands

14. Silversides

15. Esperanto

16. Quiz

17. Byrd is one

18. Pullman

19. Mother of Apollo

20. Dutch South Africans

21. Cardinal number

22. Man's title

23. English school

24. Rip

25. Dutch commune

26. Habitual drunkard

27. College degree: abbr.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Oil exporting states not likely to end 2-tier oil price system

BAHRAIN, April 1 (R). — The world's oil-exporting states are not likely to end before mid-year the two-tier oil price system in force since Jan. 1, according to well informed Gulf sources.

The sources said a virtual dead end had been reached in efforts to reconcile differences between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), on the one hand, and the other 11 members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), on the other.

Only new market conditions could bring about a change and if such conditions were to emerge their effect would not be felt before mid-year, the sources said.

Efforts were continuing to persuade Saudi Arabia to relax its resistance to any further price increase this year beyond the five per cent rise it imposed at the beginning of the year, the sources added.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE rejected the majority decision at the December OPEC price fixing conference in Qatar to raise prices by 10 per cent on Jan. 1 and a further five per cent in mid-year.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, Qatar's petroleum and Finance Minister and the current president of OPEC, told Reuters last week that his efforts to restore price unity at 10 per cent above last year's levels had not been successful.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz, who was host at the December conference, suggested during a tour of Middle East oil exporting states last week that the majority above their additional five per cent mid-year increase while Saudi Arabia and UAE raise their prices a further five per cent to bring their prices in line with other OPEC members.

"It seemed to us a reasonable compromise," he said.

The sources said Saudi Arabia had refused to budge from its stand, arguing that the world economy could not support higher oil prices this year, the same argument it had used at the December conference.

Saudi Arabia had even refused to consider a climbdown by the OPEC majority from the 10 per cent level in force since the beginning of the year, according to Gulf newspaper reports.

The reports said some OPEC members had proposed a compromise where all OPEC members would realign prices at eight per cent above last year's level, though the Gulf sources said this proposal had not been acceptable to many among the OPEC majority.

The compromise was based on the fact that the aggregate price for oil in world markets, with Saudi Arabia and the UAE accounting for a third of OPEC production, was about eight per cent above 1976 prices.

Saudi Arabia appeared at first willing to discuss such a compromise, but argued that the aggregate should be seven per cent because its share, at lower prices, of OPEC produc-

tion had increased, the newspaper reports said.

The world's largest oil exporter with an almost unlimited capacity to increase oil production to meet world demand, Saudi Arabia had banked on a slow-down in world demand early in the new year to put the squeeze on price rise hawks among OPEC states.

Oil-consuming countries and the international oil companies increased their oil stocks in the last few months of 1976 in anticipation of the January price increase, but a severe winter in the United States and Europe increased the demand for oil.

Saudi Arabia had also been hoping to increase its production from the 8.3 million barrels a day average for last year to 10 million barrels in the first quarter of this year. This would have increased its share of OPEC production from 27 to 33 per cent, mainly at the expense of the producers of heavy crude oils such as Iran, Iraq and Kuwait.

Saudi production, however,

averaged only 8.4 million barrels a day in January and just under nine million barrels in February.

However, informed oil sources said in Saudi Arabia were facing technical problems in increasing their production, while Gulf political sources believed the production figures reflected a deliberate Saudi attempt to mollify the country's OPEC partners and assure them it was not out to capture their markets.

Whatever the reason for the Saudi failure to increase production substantially, and coupled with the increased demand for oil, it has in practice meant that the other OPEC states have not been as hard pressed as appeared likely early in the new year.

Producers of lighter better quality crudes, such as Libya and Venezuela, have increased their production substantially since the beginning of the year.

Those selling heavier crudes similar to the majority of Saudi Arabia's production suffered

from low demand in January, although the market picked up in February and March.

Iranian production, for example, averaged 5.1 million barrels a day in January compared with last year's average of 5.9 million barrels. In February it rose to just over six million barrels because of the increased demand.

A question the majority have to face shortly is whether they should go ahead with the planned five per cent price increase on July 1.

Kuwait has already informed its customers that its prices will go up in July in line with the OPEC majority decision.

The Gulf sources said the next scheduled OPEC ministerial conference, due to be held in Stockholm on July 12, was not likely to be the venue for a settlement.

They said the ministers had chosen the date deliberately to fall after the July 1 price increase so that the question would not arise at the OPEC conference.

Agreement with trade unions abates threat of political crisis in Italy

ROME, April 1 (AFP). — The threat of a political crisis abated here this week after the country's major trade union confederations agreed to limit rising labour costs.

Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had tied the survival of his minority Christian Democrat government to success in negotiating with the unions over the wage indexation system, a principal cause of inflation here.

Success in the negotiations also meant that Italy would meet the conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$500-million loan. Failure, on the other hand, would have meant no loan and slashed the credibility of the government's anti-inflation package, dealing a severe blow to the prestige of the Andreotti team.

It also would have meant that the Socialist and Communist parties, which support the Christian Democrats in parliament by abstaining in key votes, would have been forced by the unions to reconsider the backing they had expressed earlier for the new measures to limit automatic wage rises.

Under the agreement reached Wednesday, the unions accepted some modifications in the cost of living "basket" on which wage indexation is based.

The changes agreed to by the unions were incorporated in amendments to the government's original law decreeing the anti-inflation package and approved immediately by the senate.

The chamber of deputies is expected to approve formally the entire programme on April

8, giving Mr. Andreotti about one month's breathing space over the Easter holiday period to prepare for talks in May with the parties that support him in parliament.

Though the deal with the unions amounted to an important victory for the government, coming as it did after drawn out bargaining, the most difficult road appears to lie ahead as the prime minister manoeuvres to deal with the

Communists, strengthened by the key role they played in this week's agreement.

For the time being, at least one wing of the Christian Democrat Party continues to oppose the Communists entering the government, and has repeatedly said so.

Also promising trouble for the government was the rank-and-file of the trade unions, unhappy with the sacrifices agreed to by their leadership.

Rich nations differ over Third World demands

GENEVA, April 1 (AFP). Industrial countries differed sharply here today on the approach toward demands from Third World countries for a common fund to finance commodity buffer stocks to be set up by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

As a three-week conference on stabilisation of commodity prices was drawing towards its end here, the industrial countries in UNCTAD had still to reach agreement on a joint draft resolution that would form an alternative to a text in which the "group of 77" urged the parley to "decide" on the establishment of a common fund.

The Scandinavian countries and the European economic community were backing the creation of a common fund in principle, while the United States, Japan, Canada and Australia were holding out against it, conference sources said.

The sources said it seemed unlikely that agreement would be in hand among the Western countries by tomorrow, when the conference is scheduled to end.

If the two conflicting schools of thought inside this group were reconciled in some kind of compromise solution, this would certainly not meet the requirements of the developing countries, these sources said.

Some observers thought the UNCTAD meeting, which began on March 7, might be adjourned until some later date.

They said no one could afford to allow it to end in an outright failure, because this

might jeopardize the final ministerial session next May of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC).

Iraqis, Saudis hold oil talks

AMMAN, Apr. 1 (R). — Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim yesterday conferred with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Riyadh Radio reported.

The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, second Deputy Premier, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Mohammed Abdo Yamani, Information and Acting Oil Minister, the radio added.

Observers here believe the visit by the Iraqi minister comes as part of the efforts by some oil producers to end the two-tier price system in force since the beginning of the year.

At the meeting held by the Organisation of Oil Producing Countries (OPEC) in Doha last December Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) rejected a majority decision to raise prices by 15 per cent in two stages this year and opted only a five per cent increase.

The other OPEC countries raised their prices 10 per cent on Jan. 1 and are due to raise them by a further five per cent on July 1.

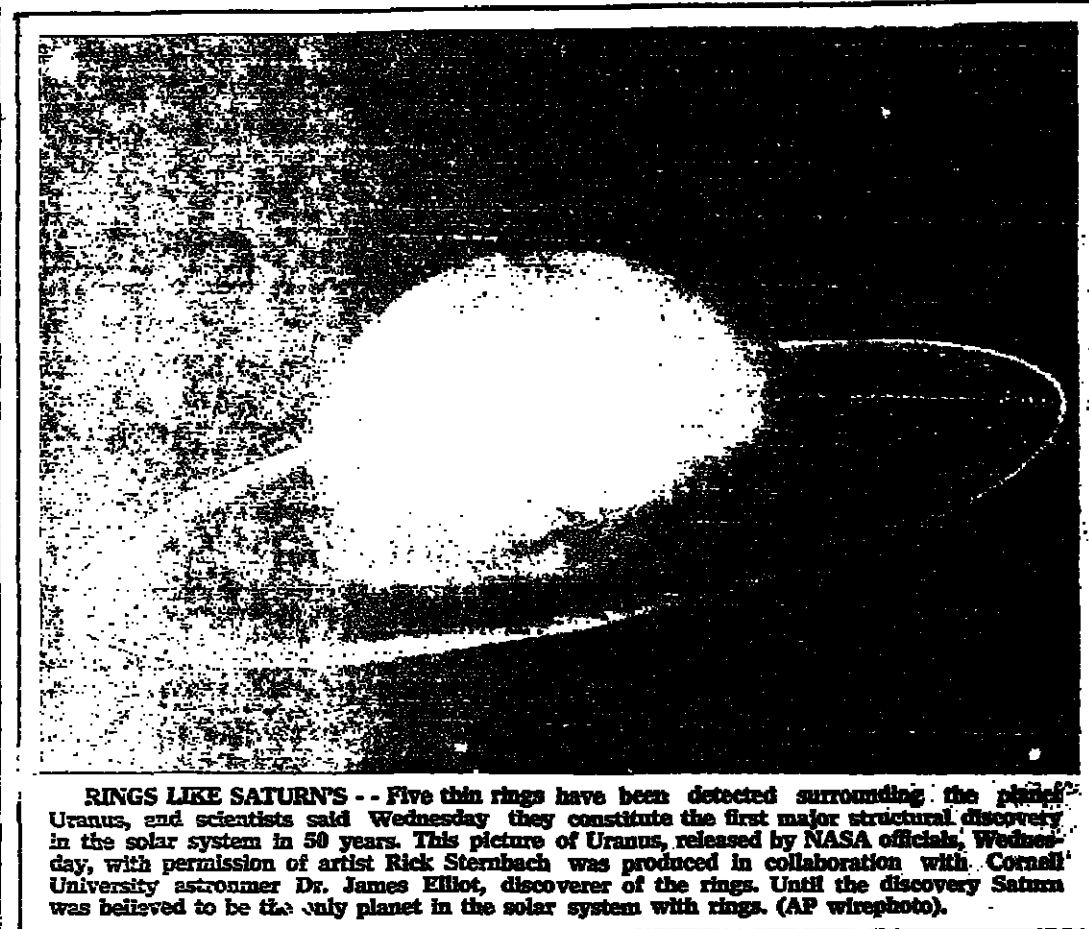
Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in Abu Dhabi last February the world's major oil producers had so far failed to resolve their oil price differences.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

HANOI, Apr. 1 (AFP). — Vietnam has decided to attract foreign capital through an investment code whose outlines have been described as liberal by Western businessmen. The draft code, which has not yet been ratified by the national assembly, provides for foreign participation in three main forms of investment — cooperation in production with sharing of the products. The share ratio and the duration of the agreement would be set by mutual consent. — the establishment of mixed enterprises or firms in which the Vietnamese government would hold a stake of no less than 51 per cent of the capital. — investment in the production of goods exclusively for export. In the last two cases, apart from the repatriation of profits, the code provides for a guarantee of between 10 and 15 years from the day the investment permit is granted.

TOKYO, Apr. 1 (AFP). — Japanese economic mission now visiting Peking has won assurances that China will maintain stable oil and coal supplies to Japan under a long-term agreement. The Japanese news agency Kyodo reported from Peking today that Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang agreed to the proposed long-term pact at a meeting with a top-level delegation from Japan's Federation of Economic Organisations (Keidanren) at the Great Hall of the People yesterday.

VIENNA, Apr. 1 (R). — Credits from Western countries helped substantially to make Bulgaria's exports competitive, Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Christo Christov said here today. Mr. Christov, who heads his country's delegation at a meeting of the Austrian-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, told a press conference that Bulgaria was anxious to further reduce its trade deficit with Austria.



RINGS LIKE SATURN'S — Five thin rings have been detected surrounding the planet Uranus, and scientists said Wednesday they constitute the first major structural discovery in the solar system in 50 years. This picture of Uranus, released by NASA officials, Wednesday, with permission of artist Rick Sternbach, was produced in collaboration with Cornell University astronomer Dr. James Elliot, discoverer of the rings. Until the discovery Saturn was believed to be the only planet in the solar system with rings. (AP wirephoto).

Djibouti factions disagree in Accra

ACCRA, April 1 (R). — Rival factions attending a conference on the French Territory of the Afars and Issas have failed to reach agreement on their

approach to forthcoming independence.

Six hours of heated debate ended in deadlock, with each side accusing the other of re-

jecting proposals covering the period leading up to independence on June 27.

The conference, which was due to end yesterday with a stated aim of national political unity will now have a final session today.

But although officials declined to acknowledge that the conference had failed, one senior observer from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) team which tried to work out a compromise between the two sides commented: "Some people hope where there is nothing to hope for."

Representatives of the two sides, broadly split by their attitudes to agreements reached in Paris earlier this month which proclaimed general elections in the Red Sea enclave for May 8 with a referendum on the proposed June 27 independence on the same day, were expected to attend today's formal closure.

But statements made by the two sides after the conference ended abruptly late last night made it clear that there seemed no hope of a reconciliation.

Armed men fail to storm Chad presidential palace

N'DJAMENA, April 1 (R). — Armed men stormed Chad's presidential palace during the night but were beaten off in a battle, which lasted until dawn, informed sources said.

President Felix Malloum was unhurt and still in control of the government this morning, the sources said.

Mortar and machine gun fire was heard for six hours around the palace and in other parts of the capital of this former French colony on the southern side of the Sahara desert. This morning the city was calm once again.

The identity of the attackers was not immediately known. Chad Radio appealed for calm and called on the population to stay at home.

Gen. Malloum, who toppled President Francois Tombalbaye in a coup d'etat two years ago, was said to have spent the night presiding over a meeting of the country's higher military council.

One of his main tasks since taking power in this landlocked country of four million people has been to quell a rebellion by Touareg nomads in the northern deserts.

He took over a country devastated by drought, on the verge of economic collapse and burdened by corruption.

N'Djamena's International Airport was closed indefinitely.

The sources said the nomad guards had been supported by external elements, which were not identified.

Several political prisoners had been freed, they said, but they did not include those recently convicted by the state security court.

Chad presidential palace

The court last Tuesday sentenced to death four members of the anti-government Chad National Liberation Front (Frolinat) for their part in the attempted murder of President Malloum in April last year.

It also jailed for life a fifth member of the group and sentenced 10 others to various terms of imprisonment and hard labour.

Informed sources in Paris said some nomad guards were also recently arrested on President Malloum's orders.

In last year's assassination attempt, six people were killed and 72 injured when three grenades were thrown into a review stand during a military parade marking the first anniversary of the coup that brought Gen. Malloum to power. He escaped injury.

Gromyko explains why Soviets rejected U.S. SALT proposals

MOSCOW, April 1 (R). — The Carter administration in its first top-level negotiations to the crucial issue between the two superpowers — limiting strategic arms.

Their feelings were aired with unusual frankness at a press conference given yesterday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko only hours after the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had left at the end of three days of talks.

It was the first time for over a decade that a member of the Kremlin leadership had called a news conference on home ground — an unexpected departure which underlined Moscow's interest in talking the world's version of what happened at the negotiations.

But Mr. Gromyko's message also seemed to be that if President Carter and his aides wanted to engage in "open diplomacy", then the Kremlin was prepared to give them a taste of their own medicine.

The 67-year-old foreign minister, switching adroitly from anger and scorn to cool reasoning, explained in detail why Soviet leaders rejected the two proposals made by Mr. Vance for a new Strategic Arms Limitation talks (SALT) pact. He also accused the Americans of using "double standards" in their proposals.

Mr. Gromyko's 80-minute statement when he spoke of a "double standard" in the Soviet proposals for the limiting of U.S. "advantage" of bombers and submarines over the world.

"In Vladivostok, in an effort to reach agreement, we did make any conditions at all. We did not include it in our view of the new proposals of the United States," he said.

Mr. Gromyko's verdict on the Moscow talks was considerably harsher than that of President Carter, who said on Wednesday he was not discouraged by the outcome, or of Mr. Vance, who went no further than admitting to disappointment.

The Soviet foreign minister repeated Soviet complaints that Mr. Carter's stance on human rights had not helped to solve problems like SALT. He said that attempts to play games and use cunning only created difficulties.

But, he added, the Soviet leadership had large reserves of patience, sufficient "to count the negotiations on all its problems."

He was equally scathing about the other U.S. proposal, for ratification of the provisional SALT accord of 1974 without including the American Cruise missile or Soviet Backfire bomber. Disagreement over the status of these weapons has been a main obstacle to clinching the agreement.

Mr. Gromyko said excluding the Cruise — a low-flying drone which can deliver a nuclear warhead with pinpoint accuracy — would have been the same as giving the green light to the weapon's production and development.

"Is it to the advantage of humanity? Would it be security? No, it would not be security..."

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed a good rally Friday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average gained more than eight points.

Trade however, remained light. Investors reacted favourably to a Labour Department announcement that the U.S. unemployment rate had dropped from 7.5 to 7.3 per cent in March, which confirmed the rebound of the economy following this winter's big freeze.

Institutions also seemed to return to the buying side following their recent liquidations to adjust their portfolios at the end of the first quarter.

Gainers led losers at the bell by a wide 968 to 424 margin as most groups of shares closed on a steady tone with the exception of gold mines.

Auto, steel, paper and computer issues were very strong. Westinghouse gained 5/8 to 18-3/4 in active trading, while American Motors lost 1/4 to 4-3/4.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 927.36, a gain of 8.23 points; Transp at 223.61, a gain of 0.64; utilities at 106.88, a gain of 0.86. 17,050,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,390,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Friday moved lower with government bonds the most active sector.

Dealers reported some profit-taking after the recent sharp rise. Some operators were sellers because of the uncertainty about securing the cooperation of trade unions for the next stage of government's pay policy, dealers said. Net falls ranged to 1-1/4 pt. equities also eased with leaders showing losses of 2p to 10p. Gold shares were little changed from this morning's slightly easier levels in virtually idle trading. Dollar stocks were mixed and Canadians firmed.

At 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.4 at 413.0.

Hawker and Unilever were 10p down apiece.

ICI, Glaxo, Bats, Thom. Tube Investments, Beecham and Metal Box lost between 5p and 8p. Banks were also similarly lower.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at 148.75/oz.

Podgorny concludes African tour

MAPUTO, April 1 (R). — Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny left here by air for Dar es Salaam today, ending a three-country African tour of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique.

He signed here yesterday a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Mozambique, one of the most militant of "front-line" states ranged against Rhodesia.

President Samora Machel and other members of the Mozambique government went to the airport to say farewell to President Podgorny.

The Soviet president is due to make a private visit to game park in northern Tanzania before returning to Moscow on Sunday.

In Brussels, meanwhile, Ni sources said today that Ni views with concern the a friendship treaty between Soviet Union and Mozambique, seeing it as another success Moscow's drive in Africa.

Diplomats, politicians and military officers have frequently complained because the all-c's founding treaty ends most of Africa from its area interest.

The southern limit laid down in the 1949 treaty is the Tm of Cancer which runs through southern Algeria, Libya, Egypt.

Despite the geographic restriction on joint diplomatic military activity by the alliance, NATO's Atlantic naval command was ordered to formulate plans to defend south Asian sea lanes.

The plans envisage a multinational force of destroyers which would sail to the aid in time of war.

Shipments of more than 1 of Western Europe's steel and raw material requirements must pass round the Cape Good Hope.

The economic life of Western Europe would come to a halt if the Soviet navy cut lines, alliance strategists say.

Gromyko explains why Soviets rejected U.S. SALT proposals

"That's why the narrow element was rejected outright he said.

Mr. Gromyko accused U.S. of seeking to revise 1974 accord, which was vetoed out at Vladivostok by Communist Party led Leonid Brezhnev and for President Gerald Ford.

The guidelines laid down were for a limit of 2,400 each country's strategic missiles and bombers, including 1,320 with multiple warheads.

Although the tentative has not been finally approved because of the Backfire-Cruise controversy, Mr. Gromyko made clear that Soviet leaders felt it should serve as a basis for a new SALT pact — Cruise included, and Backfire left out.

There was an implicit unmistakable warning note Mr. Gromyko's 80-minute statement when he spoke of a "double standard" in the Soviet proposals for the limiting of U.S. "advantage" of bombers and submarines over the world.

"In Vladivostok, in an effort to reach agreement, we did make any conditions at all. We did not include it in our view of the new proposals of the United States," he said.

Mr. Gromyko's verdict on the Moscow talks was considerably harsher than that of President Carter, who said on Wednesday he was not discouraged by the outcome, or of Mr. Vance, who went no further than admitting to disappointment.

The Soviet foreign minister repeated Soviet complaints that Mr. Carter's stance on human rights had not helped to solve problems like SALT. He said that attempts to play games and use cunning only created difficulties.

But, he added, the Soviet leadership had large reserves of patience, sufficient "to count the negotiations on all its problems."

He was equally scathing about the other U.S. proposal, for ratification of the provisional SALT accord of 1974 without including the American Cruise missile or Soviet Backfire bomber. Disagreement over the status of these weapons has been a main obstacle to clinching the agreement.

Mr. Gromyko said excluding the Cruise — a low-flying drone which can deliver a nuclear warhead with pinpoint accuracy — would have been the same as giving the green light to the weapon's production and development.

"Is it to the advantage of humanity? Would it be security? No, it would not be security..."